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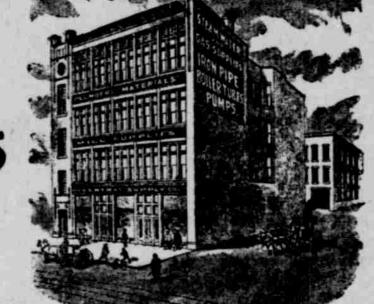
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FOR SALE BY

The Indianapolis Gas Co.

WITH USUAL AFTERMATH OF RE-PENTANCE AT LEISURE.

Who Decamped Five Days After Their Marriage.

Mrs. Lulu Kirk Seeks for Husband,

What is suspected to have been a case of love at first sight which resulted in the marriage of Joseph E. Kirk and Lula E. Harris and the subsequent desertion by the husband, was reported at the county Cork's office yesterday.

On August 11 the parties appeared at the cierk's office and procured a marriage license. They were married that evening by the Rev. C. J. Peters, pastor of Zion After the ceremony had been completed Kirk said he had no money to pay the minister. The Rev. Peters refused to make any return of the marriage unless the necessary fee was forthcoming. The parties left and lived together until last Sunday when the husband decamped and has not been heard of since. Yesterday Mrs. Kirk went to the clerk's office to find out if any of the clerks knew anything about her husband and if they could take any steps to get him back. She said she had been to the police station and they had told her to go to the courthouse, It was also learned that she had only known Kirk a few days before she married him and that she had since heard that he had a wife and two children in Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. Kirk appeared to be in very poor health and her sad tale touched the hearts of the officials at the courthouse who would gladly have aided the woman had it been in their power.

Church Unity Problem.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal; A very interesting paper appeared in the Sunday Journal recently on the question of church unity, which, paraphrased and condensed, maintained that the contentions of less than a century ago as to polity and creed of the past had given place to a purpose to unite in every possible way in doing good, regardless of denominational divisions or creed differences, failing in the lighest results only for want of some means of unifying their efforts, and all this without the abandonment of their respective collities or creeds. This is a very true, and at the same time an optimistic view of the situation. It may be interesting and profmen most influential in producing this con- its perpetrators abhor it. On the proposition dition, adding that the fact relates to a to demand law enforcement as first in im-anifying of Catholics and Protestants and portance there is no division of sentiment,

orders helped in this fraternizing of men of different religious views. It remained for to bring into close co-operation good men of all creeds, who learned to love one another and to work for a given purpose in harmony and with success, without so much as knowing or caring where or how they worshiped. The federation of the subordinate divisions into State and National divisions made them a unit in their work, and, more than any preceding movement, broke down the partition walls between the several denominations and made all Protestants a unit, at least in the temperance work, and perceptibly promoted brotherly love, and by so much diminished controversies on church politics and creeds. But it was reserved for the civil war to complete the work of church unity in its highest sense. There were divisions of opinion in nearly all churches but the Quakers, even in the North, on the sinfulness of slavery, hence there were different views as to the treatment the question should receive at the hands of the State, but when the American flag was fired upon by rebels there was not, in all the North, a discordant note as to the duty of the Church, Catholic and Protestant and Hebrew alike, and there was not wanting unity in methods, for there was but one way to meet the emergency, and that was to rally around the flag, which they did, ministers and laymen together. The result was a victory which would have been impossible without such unity, except at greater expense. We are confronted to-day, as a nation, by more dangerous condition than slavery ever brought on. Anarchy is developing everywhere, threatening, as President Roosevelt has so plainly shown, tyranny as the inevitable sequence. It is more dangerous than slavery ever was, for that was geopraphically local, while anarchy has its home alike in the North and the South. and is found in town and country, though most pronounced and defiant in cities and large towns It is seen in the open defiance of law by millions whose social customs and pecuniary interests are disturbed by existing law, resulting almost daily in mobs more or less destructive, and in other developments that shook our civilization. The outburst of a mob, whatever the immediate provocation, is only the logical result of connivance at lawbreaking in less objectionable forms, as the more shocking exhibitions of vice are the riper fruit of neglecting to enforce law in all its details. There is but one thing to do, as the Journal has frequently shown-enforce all laws or repeal them. The recent public exposure of the long unmolested winerooms of our city shock us, yet their existence has long been known to city officers, and it is equally well known that their existence would be impossible had not the authorities winked at the violations of law, without which violation a wineroom is impossible. In this case the churches of Indianapolis, Catholic and Protestant and Hebrew, are an absolute unit. They demand the strict enforcement of all laws without waiting until the crime becomes so odious that even

ministry and the laity as well.

For many generations the Masonic order was almost the only institution that brought I cannot tell, but, if not now, an acute stage of law defying will come that will good men on a common level; but it was stage of law defying will come that will only a select few that thus worked together. | unite all churches as to methods as well Later the Odd Fellows and other modern as to purposes. It took another pro-slavery administration after the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the demand of slavery the Sons of Temperance, fifty odd years ago, | that it be recognized as a national, not as a local question only, before the final step of defiance was taken. I know of no wiser suggestion for the present than that made Dr. Hyde in his sermon recently at the Fletcher-place Methodist Church: Vote for the man most likely to carry out your wishes; your vote will not be lost, though he should not be elected. If there is any wiser suggestion than this it is that there should be a conference of the church people which the situation should be calmly discussed and some uniform action be determined upon. Practically the issue is between the churches and anarchy. Is the Church sufficiently interested in this preiminary contest to act in concert? Indianapolis, Aug. 20.

NEW FACTORY FOR LAPORTE.

C. H. Michael Manufacturing Company Incorporated-Other New Concerns.

The highest capitalized corporation incorporated yesterday was the C. H. Michael Manufacturing Company, of Laporte, Ind. It is capitalized at \$75,000, and will carry on a general manufacturing business. The board of directors include C. H. Michael. R. T. Valkenburg, Lemuel Darrow, William E. Crichton, M. L. Michael, D. C. Anderson

and K. E. Olive, all of Laporte. The Stephenson Manufacturing Company of South Bend, Ind., filed certificates yesterday of increase of capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. At the meeting, at which it was decided to increase the stock, C. B. Stephenson was elected president of the

The George R. Carter Company was incorporated yesterday with a capital stock \$25,000. Its principal place of business is Connersville. The directors are Sarah J. ing of the Indiana prison reform commis-Carter, George R. Carter and Curtis Win-The Bryant Clover Club, of Bryant, Ind.

Edward Jones. Another organization for | terested. the entertainmet and culture of its members was the Daleville Social Club. It is capitalized at \$1,000. Charles Brady, John vail at the prison. They made themselves Brady, of Daleville, and William J. Noton, of Anderson, are the directors. The Summit Gas and Off Company been incorporated to operate in Howard and surrounding counties. The capital stock is \$1.600, and the board of directors include the following: William Sellars, Anderson Johnson, James Mercer, W. W. Drinkwater and D. E. Murphy.

The Caledonia Supply Company, of Caledonia. Ind., is a new company which will engage in the manufacture and sale of genmerchandise. Ralph B. Whitsett. William P. Whitsett and Sarah H. Whitsett, Sidney P. Hostler and Edward F. Cook comprise the board of directors. It Mebrews in common work for any cause yet the church is powerless for want of is capitalized at \$3,000.

CATHERINE CURRAN SEEKS TO RE-COVER FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Alleges Company's Saloon on Maple Street Has Depreciated Value of Adjacent Property.

Catherine Curran, who owns property adjoining Moore & Bagley's saloon and winerooms on Maple street, near Ray, has brought suit against Crawford Fairbanks and the Terre Haute Brewing Company, alleging that the saloon had depreciated the value of her property. She asks for a temporary restraining order to prevent the de-

fendants continuing the business. The saloon is owned by the Terre Haute Brewing Company, it is said, and is conducted by Moore & Bagley for the company. The plaintiff relates that it has not the underlying principles of the governbeen conducted properly, that dissolute men and women are allowed to frequent the and after 11 o'clock at night. There are numereous quarrels and fights and bad language is used, and this annoys her and has lowered the value of her property, which she asserts was formerly worth \$1,800

PLEASED WITH THE PRISON.

Secretary Butler's Report of Visit of Prison Reform Commission.

Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Amos W. Butler, returned yesterday from ably and without oppression of any kind. Michigan City where he attended the meetsion held Monday. The commissioners made a systematic inspection of the prison, was incorporated yesterday. The directors | paying especial attention to the contract are Edward Bonifas, Samuel J. Rennen and labor system, in which they are much in-The members of the commission were

> familiar with the manner in which affairs were managed and expect to follow them to a great extent in their prison reform throughout the State. Following the session, the committee in specied the county jails in St. Joseph, i.a- raging. There is no argument necessary to | carrying into execution the foregoing powport and Elkhart counties. The jail at South Bend is considered the model jail

New Road to Fort Wayne.

The report is current that the promoters of the projected steam railroad between Indianapolis and Fort Wayne will ask the Board of Works for a franchise to enter please and to pay such wages as h

SUES BREWING COMPANY this city within a month or two. The proposed road is meeting with much success in the gas belt, it is understood, and is securing its right-of-way. The route out of Individual may agree upon, and the charge such labor at will.

On the other hand, the labor unions claim the right to dictate the wages to be paid, who shall be employed, the hours in which E. & W. tracks and through the army post | to labor, and that no man shall labor in The route runs through Hamilton a place where a man belonging to a labor county, touching Perkinsville, and thence to Elwood. Marion will be the only large proper union. And further, the claim is town touched between Elwood and Fort | made by the unions that they have the

LABOR TROUBLES.

Present Conditions, with a Suggestion for a Remedy.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: It is not my purpose in this article to discuss the relative merits of either side to the labor troubles of this country, but rather to state conditions, what these conditions may, in my judgment, lead to if not modified, and then to suggest a remedy. The fathers of the Republic declared "that all men are created equal; that they | tion, or that it is the only plan that can are endowed by their Creator with inalian- | accomplish the desired end, I make the folable rights; that among these are life, lib- lowing suggestion for a remedy: erty and the pursuit of happiness." They fought for these truths, and, when victory was theirs, these great truths were made ment established. But when I learn of | posed of three or five judges, the majority the labor troubles and the power of capital. I wonder how far we have departed from the minority by the railroads, manufactur-

I have faith in the American people, and if I did not believe the present differences, Such courts to be clothed with all the powdifficulties and actual conflict between la- | ers usually conferred upon courts of record, bor and capital, employed and employer, could be adjusted by them, I would be ready to say, ere long, these conditions will same law should prohibit general lockouts lead to a destruction of American liberty, and strikes and provide that whenever any indicate that this has been a summer of followed by bloodshed to an extent hither- misunderstanding, disputes, grievances, or to unknown in this Republic

The accumulation of wealth is proper and legitimate as long as it is acquired honor-Many immense fortunes have been made in this country in a surprisingly short time, I know will be made to the plan here sugbecause of the great opportunities offered, some probably by doubtful means, but the answered, or conceded when made. I am largest proportion by industry, thrift, sobriety and the faculty of being able to grasp all opportunities as they present such power under the Constitution as here themselves. There are men who can accumulate money, but there are many more such nower. In Sec. 8, Art. I is this prowho can not. There are therefore, at least | vision: "Congress shall have power * * * much pleased with the conditions that pre- two classes of people in this country: Those to provide for the common defense and possessing great wealth, and those whose | welfare of the United States." sole capital is bone and sinew coupled with | ther along in the same section: "To constia desire to perform an honest day's labor tute tribunals inferior to the Supreme for a proper and fair remuneration. Be- Court." The last clause of said section ween these two classes there is now at reads as follows: this very time a very dangerous conflict which shall be necessary and proper for prove the necessity of each to the other, ers, and all powers vested by this Constitunor that either could live without the other. | tion in the government of the United A man may invest his money in any legi- | States, or in any department or officer timate business he may choose, not detri- | thereof. mental to trade or commerce. The laborer may bestow his labor where he pleases so long as his efforts are not in violation of law, and for whatever wages are satisfac- | the Constitution of the United States which | nothing away from the steam lines. tory to him. The employer of laborlaims the right to employ whom he may

TRAVEL ON THE INCREASE

union might be employed unless he join the

firm into discharging nonunion help and

These, then, are the lines dividing capital

and labor, the employer and the employed.

From this point of view is it any wonder

that the conflict is a bitter one? The bit-

terness is not lessened by the agitation of

the pretended friends of both. I think all

sober-minded, thinking men will agree with

me that there is need of a remedy that will

adjust these things, not by simply saving

to this side or that, "you are right and we

will see that you win the fight," but by

methods that will have due consideration

for the rights of both parties. Without

claiming for my plan anything like perfec-

By federal statute establish one or more

courts in each State of the Union, the sole

business of which shall be to hear and

determine grievances and disputes arising

between employed and employers, and la-

bor and capital. These courts to be com-

of whom shall be certified to the Presi-

ers and other large employers of labor, to

be appointed by the President and con-

and whose judgments shall be enforced in

the same manner as the judgments and de-

crees of other courts are enforced. The

questions of labor and wages should arise

between employed and employer, a fair and

correct statement shall be formulated and

gested. I would rather leave them to be

aware, also, that there are eminent law-

yers who maintain that Congress has no

suggested. In my judgment Congress has

If I am mistaken as to the powers of

Congress, then I am sure the importance of

the question warrants an amendment to

will give the power suggested

"To make all laws

I shall not anticipate the many objections

presented to such court for adjustment.

firmed by the Senate of the United States.

dent by the labor unions of the State, and

employing members of the union, or driving

him out of business altogether.

RAILWAY AUDITOR. right to interfere in a man's or a firm's business by a system of picketing and boycotting, thus either coercing the man or

FACTS SHOWN BY REPORT OF UNION

About One-Third More People Have Gone to Summer Resorts This Season Than Last Summer.

The June report of the number of trains leaving the Union station, by J. E. Merien,

auditor of the Union Railway Company, shows that about 4,500 trains left this city. during the month. This was 138 less than a year ago, but the number of passenger coaches leaving Indianapolis increased 561. These figures show that the percentage of travel has not been lowered this summer. In June this year, 66,000 pieces of baggage were handled against 67,100 in 1902. The report for July will show that there has been an increase in the amount of baggage this year of 279 pieces. Sixty-three thousand pieces were handled at the station

In regard to the number of tickets sold the estimated number is between fifty and sixty thousand for the month, which is said to be a natural increase of about 10 per cent. Indianapolis also has the distinction of being the largest mileage office. in the United States. The figures would comparatively little travel and one of those "home-is-good-enough-for-me" seasons, but it is said by the gatemen and those connected with the work in the train sheds, that the amount of business has increased nearly a third over a year ago. Gateman Omer Gilbert, who has been at the station for the past nine years, says that the past season has been by far the heaviest "There has been at least a third more people leaving for vacations this year than last," said Mr. Gilbert, "and many are seeking summer resorts in the State. Wawasee, Winona and other lakes north get hosts of them." The statement of the gateman reflects the fact that the summer visitors from this city do not take a great deal of baggage and the man on the gate.

said that most persons have suit cases or It is said by the railroad men that the interurban lines have had little effect on their business and the statement of those in a position to know would indicate that they are right. One man said that the electric companies create a great deal of their own traffic and hence take practically

Feed your horses JANES'S Dustless Oata.